orporations and combinations seem deter-nined to crush labor organizations. In rebecome an unsurmountable barrier to every measure intended for the protection of the public, while the most plainly expressed provisions for the protection of the liberty and the personal rights of the citizens are blown away with a breath. This zens are blown away with a breath. This subserviency on the part of the federal judiciary when dealing with corporations, followed by usurpation of power, when dealing with men who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, is not calculated to produce respect for the law or the machinery. If these conditions are to calculated to produce respect for the law or its machinery. If these conditions are to continue the fate of the American laborer is sealed. He must be reduced to the lowest conditions of existence and this must destroy that very capital which is now pushing him down, for, with the destruction of the purchasing power of the American laborer will disappear our American market. For this process must produce discontent, disturbance and hatred and will greatly increase the expense of government and, consequently, taxes. Russianizing a government is an expensive business and has never yet succeeded—not even in Russia. Our government is not in the ness and has never yet succeeded—not even in Russia. Our government is not in the slightest danger from the anarchy of a mob. Our danger comes from that corrup-tion, usurpation, insolence and oppression that go hand in hand with vast concentration of wealth wielded by unscrupulous men, and it behooves every friend of re-publican institutions to give these things most serious consideration."

A NEW SENATOR.

Lee Mantle Chosen by Republicans of the Montana Legislature.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 10 .- The Republican caucus last night selected Lee Mantle, of Butte, for Senator for the short term and took four ballots for long term Senator without result. T. H. Carter led with Senator Power and ex-Senator Sanders close

Lee Mantle was born in England in 1854 Lee Mantle was born in England in 1854.

The came to this country nineteen years ago and worked on a farm near Salt Lake City. He afterwards drove teams on the construction of the Union Pacific railroad and became telegraph operator in Idaho. He went to Butte in 1878 and opened an insurance office. Afterwards he founded a daily newspaper—the Inter Mountain—of which he is still proprietor. He made money in real estate and mines. He was elected several times a member of the Legislature and once n delegate to the National Republican convention. Two years ago he was appointed Vention. Two years ago he was appointed Senator by the Governor, but was denied a seat. He is unmarried.

BUDD DECLARED ELECTED. Democrat to Be Sworn in as Governor

of California To-Day. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 10.-Both Assembly and Senate this morning unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution fixing noon to-morrow for the inauguration of ing noon to-morrow for the inauguration of Gvernor-elect Budd. Resolutions were introduced petitioning Congress for two appropriations of \$160,000 each for the improvement of San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. In the afternoon Lieutenant Governor Reddick called the joint assembly to order. The vote, by counties, for Governor was read without objection, showing Budd's plurality to be 1,206. Budd was then declared elected amid loud cheers. It is now proposed that Lieutenant Governor-elect Millard, who is still ill at his home in Los Angeles, shall be sworn in at noon to-morrow by telephone from the assembly chamber.

The Black List Condemned. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10 .- Governor Upham's message was presented to the Legislature to-day. The use of the black list by large corporations is one of the topics says: "It is for the public interest that so far as may be, every industrious, sober and competent man should be employed. I cannot but regard an arrangement among a large number of employers not to employ or permit to be employed if they can prevent it, competent and faithful men simply vent it, competent and faithful men simply because they quit the service of some other employe. This is a conspiracy which should not be tolerated by law. The employer has no more right to be protected by the law by a conspiracy on the part of employes than employes have to be protected by law against a conspiracy on the part of employers. The exemption of employers or laboring men from persecution by employers for quitting is clearly important in this day of commercial distress."

Illegal Voting Cases Dismissed. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10,-No Representatives of the State appeared in the District Court yesterday when the cases of Andrew J. Lawton, I. H. Bradbury, Grant Lewis and W. G. Miller, all charged with filegal voting at the fai election, came up for trial, and the men were dismissed. Much indignation prevails over the disposition of the cases and the safety committee, it is said, will take them before the grand jury. The committee claims to have strong evidence of guilt against the men.

Features of Michigan Legislature. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 10.-A joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate appropriating \$10,000 for placing a statue of Michigan's great war Governor, the late Austin Blair, in Representative gallery at the national capital; also a bill for the laxation of all church property similar to that introduced two years ago, aimed at the Roman church, and which was killed in the House after a hard battle.

Minnesota Senatorial Contest. ST. PAUL, Jan. 10 .- In the senatorial contest the friends of Senator Washburn today place his strength at sixty-five (pledged), claiming nomination on the first ballot in the caucus and concede only twenty-five votes to Governor Nelson. On the other hand, the Nelson men are con-fident the Governor will win with ease, or at least control the nomination.

Chandler to Keep His Seat. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.-Hon. William F. Chandler was nominated to-night in a Republican caucus of the Legislature to succeed himself as United States Senator for the term of six years. He received 221 yotes to 55 for Henry W. Blair.

Quick Work in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 10.-The House broke the legislative record to-day by passing the Cubbison anti-lottery bill. This is the quickest work ever done in a Kansas Legislature, to-day being only the second day of

G. A. R. Invited to St. Paul. ST. PAUL, Jan. 10 .- The House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution inviting the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its encampment in 1896 in the city of St. Paul.

Lucky Students.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—The Johns Hopkins faculty to-day awarded fifteen university scholarships to graduates of the university and of other colleges who have been students at the Hopkins since October. Each scholarship pays \$200 a year, part of which is applied to the payment of tuition fees and the remainder given in money. Among those who received awards were: William Dearborn Bell, of Chicago: Charles Hosing, of Lexington, Ky.; William E. Henderson, of Wooster, O.; Oliver M. Johnson, of Bastrop, I.a.; Gordon J. Laing, of Toronto, Ont.; John A. Scott, of Evanston, Ili.

Conl for Nebraskans. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 10.—A train of twenty cars of coal will be sent from Fair-mont, this State, to the Nebraska sufferers as a contribution from the miners employed in the vicinity of Fairmont. The coal wil be donated by the mine owners and the miners will give their labor in digging it and leading the cars. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will haul the train free of cost as far as Chicago where it will be taken is designated by the Governor of Nebraska.

Murderous Burglar Identified. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—At the county jail to-day Thomas Grant, a prisoner held on suspicion, was identified by Mrs. W. H. Price, wife of the business man who was murdered on the night of Dec. 11, as one of the burgiars who shot her husband. Mrs. Price picked Grant out from among several other prisoners, and said she was quite sure Grant was one of the burgiars who killed her husband.

Snicide of a Cook. DENVER, Col., Jan. 10.—"She's my sweet-heart," were the last words of August Samuelson, formerly chef at the Brown

Samuelson, formerly chef at the Brown Palace Hotel, who committed suicide at the Hotel Logan to-day by cutting his throat. He had been jilted by a woman for whom he deserted his wife and children. Before committing suicide he draped his own and his sweetheart's nectures in black. A Trusted Collector's Confession .

SALT LAKE, Ut., Jan. 10.—Thomas Valsh, a trusted collector of the Pacific Express Company, has confessed that he stole nearly \$2,000 from the company in August last. The money was taken from a package containing \$25,000 in transit from Salt Lake to Omaha. Walsh appeared in court this afternoon and entered a plea of not guilty. Bond was fixed at \$2,000.

PICTURE OF SIBERIA

FAR DIFFERENT FROM THAT PAINT-ED BY GEORGE KENNAN.

Harry DeWindt Says Exiles Are Well Treated and Live a Happy Life-The Armenian Troubles.

LONDON, Jan. 10.-Harry de Windt, a traveler and journalist, who intends to lecture in America to refute the statements of George Kennan in regard to Siberian prison life, gives a surprisingly attractive picture of the life of prisoners in Siberia. Describing a typical political prison, that at Akuta, in the Nertschins mining district, he says that the prisoners are confined in roomy, well lighted and warmed cells, decorated with jugs filled with flowers that had been picked by the prisoners while en route to their work in the mines, a mile distant. The convicts march to their work daily, smoking and singing choruses. The have three good meals daily and are supplied with an unlimited quantity of beer at dinner. Only three of the prisoners wore chains, which weighed seven pounds and these were removed during their work in the mines, The condition of the mines is quite as good and the labor less than in English mines. The men sleep on mattresses and pillows. There is no work done on Sundays and saint's days and concerts and plays

and saint's days and concerts and plays are given.

Mr. De Windt gives the following instances to show the cheerful existence of even the most desperate convicts .Gottzee, the leader of the Yakutsk prison mutiny in 1889, lives in a large well-lighted cell. He is supplied with writing materials and receives parcels of Russian, French, German and Englsh books. His wife lives in the village and is allowed to see him weekly. Slavinsky, one of the heads of international Nihilism, who was implicated in nearly all the recent explosions, is in similar quarters. He also receives books and has his own medicine chest. Eminonoliff, who was implicated in the murder of Czar Alexander II, now lives at liberty in Kharovsk. Kaloujin, an ex-officer of the Kharovsk. Kaloujin, an ex-officer of the navy, who attempted to blow up the Czar's yacht, serves in a bank and has a circulating library.

MISSIONARIES BLAMED. Disturbances in Armenia Charged to

American Methodists. LONDON, Jan. 10 .- Senor Ximines, well-known Spanish traveler, has just returned here, after having completed a geographical mission for the Turkish government in Kurdistan and Hesopotamia, which lasted from March to November last. This gentleman happened to be in the Armenian province of Bitlis at the time of the menian province of Bitlis at the time of the alleged Sassoun disturbances, and he declares that he neither saw nor heard anything to warrant the sensational stories told of Kurdish atrocities. He is disposed to lay much of the blame for the disturbed condition of Armenia on the American Methodist missions in Asia Minor. The pulls of these missions, he says, are never satisfied to return to their homes and work their land. They continually speak of American liberty. In nearly every case the Armenian agitators are shown to have been pupils of the Methodist missions.

Denied by Mr. Barton BOSTON, Jan. 10.-Secretary James L. Barton, of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions was this afternoon shown the cable from London containing the statement of Senor Ximines relative to the Armenian massacres and his charges against American missionaries. He said: "The statement of Senor Ximines is, upon the face of it, an utterance of the Turkish government, and is given out to stay the rising tide of public opinion against the misrule of the Ottoman empire. It is well understood that the Turkish government is using every means in its power to cover up its tracks. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which has missionaries in Asia Minor and eastern Turkey, and not Methodist missions, as reported by Senor Ximines, state that all of their schools are kept scrupulously free from politics of every kind. Students who have shown any tendency to revolution have been summarily expelled. Few, if any, of the so-called revolutionists have ever been in any of their schools, while on the other hand the best citizens and most loyal supporters the best citizens and most loyal supporters of the government are among the graduates of these institutions.

"It is not true, either, that the education is beyond the need of the country. The pressure is constantly for more schools to fit young men for places of influence and trust. The tillers of the soil are abundant in all sections of the country. It is true that many agitators have tried to turn attention from themselves by fixing the blame on some of these American schools, but in every case, after investigation, the school has fully exonerated itself and proven that it was in no way responsible for the acts of a few outlaws. Why did not this correspondent and famous traveler Ximines get his wits together and make known to the world the facts a long time ago, when the American and English press were full of stories of massacres?"

Mr. Barton was a resident in the Sassoun for eight years, and he says that in several the best citizens and most loyal supporter Mr. Barton was a resident in the Sassoun for eight years, and he says that in several instances Governors of the various districts have been to him and praised the work of the American schools. The above interview was read to Rev. Dr. Green, who has resided thirty-five years in Constantinople. Without hesitation he corroborated the facts contained in Dr. Barton's statement.

Ministers Threaten to Resign. PARIS, Jan. 10 .- In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, after M. Henri Brisson, the newly-elected President of the Chamber, had made his speech opening the session, M. Millerand, anti-Socialist, moved that the chamber order the release of M. Gereault Richard, newly-elected member, who is now undergoing imprisonment for attacking President Casimir-Perier in Le Chomard. Premier Dupuy admitted the right of the Chamber to order the release, but he begged the Deputies not to use this right. The members of the Left proudly protested against this proposition. M. Dupuy said the government would resign if the release of M. Richard was voted. M. Millerand contended that the Socialists did not want the sentence quashed but M. Millerand contended that the Socialists did not want the sentence quashed, but they desired it suspended in order to enable the Deputy to fulfill his mandate. The motion of M. Millerand was rejected by a vote of 309 to 218. M. Dupuy opposed the motion of M. Habert to grant amnesty to political prisoners, and it was rejected. A vote of confidence in the government was then adopted and the Chamber adjourned.

Cold Wave in Europe. LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The weather in England is intensely cold. There is skating in Regents Park and on all the ponds about London. The Rev. Thomas Podmore, vicar of Ashton-Le Willous, was found dead in

On the continent, rivers and lakes are frozen and many deaths are reported in consequence of the snowstorms which seem to have prevailed in many parts. At Cor-boro, on the Spanish-French frontier, a blizzard prevailed Monday last. Since that time communication by trains has been discontinued. In all parts of France intense coid prevails. At Avignon it was so cold that theaters were obliged to close. The Riveria resorts are also suffering from the cold, and trains to and from the Riveria have been delayed.

cold, and trains to and from the Riveria have been delayed.

A snow storm has swept over Vienna, leaving the city almost inclated. Railway and vehicle traffic are reduced to a minimum. Over 3,500 men are at work cleaning the streets. The supplies of vegetables, meat and milk have almost failed. There are seven feet of snow in the suburbs.

Elkins's Nomination Assured. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 10 .- Hon. C. B. Hart, editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, telegraphs his paper to-night that at Charleston the nomination of S. B. Elkins for United States Senator by the Republican caucus to-morrow night is as-sured. All but four Republicans have signed the caucus call, and they may sign. At all events all will go into the caucus. Mr. Hart says: "The small minority will sub-mit gracefully to the large majority and the Legislature will do what the party has expected it to do. The opposition to Elkins has been only a ripple on the ocean."

British Cabinet Dissensions.

LONDON, Jan. 10.-The reported dissensions in the British cabinet attracted the greatest interest to-day, owing to the session of the cabinet council which met at noon with all the ministers present. It was said that the first difficulty existing was that regarding Ireland. Sir William Har-

court, chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. John Morely, chief secretary for Ireland, are understood to have been of the opinion that the Irish must be satisfied at any cost during the coming session of Parliament. With this view, it is added, Premier Roseberry and Home Secretay Asquith and other members of the Cabinet do not agree. It is said that the misunderstanding as to the disposal of the surplus for 1895 is much more serious than was at first believed, the main point at issue being the claim raised by some of the Cabinet ministers and others that the surplus should be devoted to the use of the navy. voted to the use of the navy.

The conversion of the Chilian currency to gold at the coinage rate of 16 pence to the dollar, on June I next, is practically settled.

The civil marriage of Signorina Josephine, daughter of Prime Minister Crispi, of Italy, to Prince Lingualossa was celebrated at

Naples last evening. Judge Thomas Hughes, Q. C., the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," etc., has joined the Anti-Gambling League, and has sent that organization a check to assist in furthering its work. It is announced from Belgrade that King

Alexander, of Servia, will shortly be be-trothed to Princess Sibyle, of Hesse. The Princess was born June 3, 1877. King Alex-ander was born Aug. 14, 1876. The Pacific mail steamer City of Rio De Janeiro, Captain Smith, which went ashore near Nazaski on Monday while on a voy-age from San Francisco to Hong Kong via Yokohama, has been floated.

The Pope is about to announce the beatification of Christopher Columbus. The proposition was seriously considered for more than a year previous to the recent anniversary of the discovery of America, but the college of cardinals then voted against

Nizam Ulmulk, Mehtar of Chitral, has been murdered by his younger brother, Amir Ulmulk, who has declared himself Mehtar of Chitral. Chitra, or Little Cashgar, is a country of Asia, consisting of the Kooner valley on the south slope of the Hindoo-Koosh At the next consistory, the Pope is likely to raise two of the Oriental patriarchs to the dignity of the cardinalate. The dignataries who are believed to have been selected for the honor are Mgr. Azarian, the Armenian patriarch, and Mgr. Yuseff, a patriarch of Antioch.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Court Takes Charge of a Sloux City Trust Company's Affairs.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.-The Fidelity Loan and Trust Company went into the hands of a receiver to-day. P. A. Sawyer, a creditor of the company, filed an application for the appointment of a receiver in the District Court. The petition stated that the plaintiff held a judgment against the company for \$5,000; that the company owed \$3,200,000 on six-per-cent. debenture bonds, on which January interest was defaulted. It is stated further that the floating debts of the company were \$1,000,000, no part of which had been paid. The only other statement in the petition was to the effect that the company was insolvent.
Judge Wakefield appointed President John
Simpson, of Sloux City, and Gideon Candee,
of New York, receivers. It is expected
that the business of the company will be
continued under the receivership.

OBITUARY. Dr. Alfred W. Ellet, an Illinois Hero

of the Civil War. ELDORADO, Kan., Jan. 10.-Dr. Alfred W. Ellet died here last night. At the beginning of the war he was a resident of Macoupin county, Illinois. He organized three companies and was made captain of the third. The quota for Illinois being full on assuming command he reported to Governor Gamble, of Missouri, who had his company enrolled in the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry as company "I." By order of the President the regiment was subsequently designated as the Fifty-ninth Illinois. Captain Ellet served with his original company until after the battle of Pea Ridge when he was ordered to report to General Schofield in St. Louis with one hundred men and six officers. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel and assigned to duty to assist in operating the ram fleet Shortly afterwards he assumed command of the fleet and for bravery was promoted to brigadier surgeon and commander of the Mississippi marine and marine fleet. He resigned soon after the captu e of Savannah. He was a proneer of Butler county, Kansas, locating in Eldorado in 1869 where he has since resided. He was one of Butler's wealthiest and most influential citizens.

Alvin L. Dennison. WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 10 .- News of the death of Alvin L. Dennison, of Birmingham, England, has been received. Mr. Dennison was known throughout the world as the father of the American system of watch making. He was born in Freeport, Maine March, 1802, and was the son of Colonel Andrew Dennison. In 1850 he started the Roxbury watch factory and in March, 1854, the Waltham Improvement Company, which he had projected, was incorporated.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 10.—Ex-United States Marshal Frank Levett, of the Southern district of Georgia, died here this morning. Levett was appointed early in Cleveland's present term and was removed a few months ago for incompetency and dissipation. It is believed that grief and disappointment at his humiliation was the chief pointment at his humiliation was the chie cause of his death.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—General Sir John Sum-merfield Hawkins, royal engineer, C. M. G. who was commissioner for marking out the boundary between the British and United States territories west of the Rocky mountains, from 1858 to 1863, is dead. He was born in 1816.

FAYETTE, Mo., Jan. 10.—Isaac Pearson, one of the oldest residents and one of the best-known business men in Missouri, died here last evening. He was born in Eng-land in 1810, came to America in 1825 and settled in Howard county in 1827. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.-D. W. Hayes reasurer of the Stock Exchange, is dead

He entered the exchange in January, 1850 Jealous Man's "Shooting Match." LEWISBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—Wesley Pawling, a well-to-do farmer living abou a mile west of New Columbia, went to the house of his mother-in-law, half a mile distant, to-day, and induced her to accompany him back home "to witness a grand shooting match."

On their arrival at the Pawling homestead he took a revolver from his product and shot his four weaks" old child pocket and shot his four weeks' old child, killing it instantly. He then fired at his wife, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. Immediately after the shooting he went to the barn and hanged himself. Jealousy is thought to have been the cause of

Suicide of a Professor's Sister. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 10.—Delia H. Haines, a sister of Prof. A. E. Haines of the University of Minnesota, was found dead in her room, this evening, having committed suicide. She had unbraided a rug which was in the apartment and wound it several times about her throat, tying firmly the ends. She was fifty years old, was formerly a teacher in the public schools of Michigan, and the remains will be taken to Hillsdale, that State, for in

Passengers Shaken Up.

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 10.—At Lodi, O., last night, a light express train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad crashed through the center of a freight train on the Wheeling & Lake Erie rallroad, overturning several loaded coal cars. Beyond being badly shaken up the passengers escapel injury. The express was running at a high rate of speed, and had not the locomotive struck squarely between two cars the wreck would have been a terrible one.

"Fired" from Church for Dancing. WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 10.-The churches of Warrensburg have declared war on all who dance, and have commenced weeding their congregations of such unworthies. The session of the Cumber-land Church, at its last meeting, dismissed five ladies for dancing, and now other de-nominations are following suit. The action is creating much feeling, and members are withdrawing from the different bodies.

Taylor May Be in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 10 .- Five of the shrewd est detectives in the service of the city were, to-night, started on a trail giving fair promise of leading to the hiding place probably in Chicago, of W. W. Taylor, ex-treasurer of South Dakota, who has absconded, leaving a shortage in his accounts of \$350,000. It has been learned that mail addressed to him here has been called for

at the Revere House. Proposed Colony of Italians. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-Commission Stump, of the immigration bureau, has re-ceived a letter from Mr. Austin Corbin, of

vated land which is sold on long credit at 6 per cent. Interest. The colonists are ex-pected to arrive during the winter. He also states that the Italian government will object to the families coming, unless some assurance is given that it will not be in violation of the laws of the United States, and asks for a ruling on the question. Com-missioner Stump, in reply, states that the contract under which the colonists are to come to the United States is not such as contemplated by the exclusion act, inas-much as they are not under contract to perform labor for another.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Evidence that Germans Are Masters in Imposing on Consumers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- It is to be hoped that American food products are purer than those sold in Germany, for, according to a special report submitted to the Department of State by United States Consul Stephan at Annaberg, the Society for the Prevention of Adulteration in Saxony in the past year has shown, by analysis that no less than 17.9 per cent. of the substances examined in 715 analyses contained objectionable adulteration. The only American product was dried fruits, which were prohibited on the ground of traces of zinc absorbed from the drying tables. Oil of citron contained of that oil only a small per cent., the remainder being other ingredients and alcohol. Butter, particularly from Austria, contained cocoanut oil, tallow, cotton seed oil, etc. Textile fabrics were dyed with poisonous colors and wool stuffs, cotton mixtures up to 85 per cent. The spices with which meats had been prepared contained tannin; sausages. living parasites. Fruit juices were colored with chemicals. A sample of coffee was impregnated with a filthy ingredient. Wheat flour was adulterated with rye flour, buck-wheat flour with starch. Bran was a composition of wheat bran, rye bran, sand, dust, mites and mite eggs. Olive oil was dust, mites and mite eggs. Olive oil was found to be nothing but grape seed oil perfumed with rosemary oil. So well was the adulteration made that even experienced merchants could not detect it. Wine sold as rhenish liebframilich proved to be as sour as vinegar. The sweet tokay wine was adulterated with large additions of sugar.

In summing up the imports into Switzerland of beef cattle for the first three-quarters of 1894, United States Consul Germaine, at Zurich, shows that 52,399 head were imported at a cost of 26,209,000 francs, and he notes with regret that of this enormous amount the United States furnished but 226 head, which came by way of a trial shipment via Genoa. shipment via Genoa.

In a report to the State Department, United States Consul Matthews, at Para, the opportunities for extending American trade in Brazil are set out, but he adds that much uneasiness is felt by our business men there in regard to the abrogation of the reciprosity treaty, with Brazil and

WEATHER FORECAST.

new treaty with that country.

of the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, and it is claimed by them that our trade will be seriously affected unless we can get a

and Colder in Indiana, with Northwesterly Winds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- For Illinois-Cooler in northern portion; northwesterly

For Ohio-Clearing; colder; northwesterly For Indiana-Fair; colder; northwesterly

Thursday's Local Observations. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pre. Maximum temperature, 32; minimum tem-

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 10. Mean 30 70
Departure from normal *5 *60
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 *6 *59
*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Snow Followed by Rain. CINCINNATI, Jan. 10 .- Rain is reported throughout the Ohio valley to-day. In West Virginia it was preceded by heavy snow. Already the Little Kanawha, the Kanawha and the Big Sandy are rising rapidly. This will check the fall in the Ohio above and will increase the height here, although it is not yet apparent that a dangerous rise will come. That depends on the continuance of the present rain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Postoffice Department received official notification, to-day, that Cape Colony, regarded as the most important acquisition in Africa for the universal postal union, owing to its position as the entrance for all African mails, had joined the union on Jan. 1. The arrangement, however, will not reduce the postage rates for that country, owing to the recent order of Postmaster-general Bissell making uniform rates for the world. The only countries not now embraced in The only countries not now embraced in the union are China, Orange Free States, Matabela, Mashonaland and the Samoan, Friendly, St. Helena, Ascension, Chatham, Comorro, Pitcairn, Parotenga and Savage

Fat Contract from Russia. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 10 .- Lieut. J. E. Meigs, the armor expert of the Bethlehem Iron Company, has arrived home from Russia, having in his pocket the contract of the Russian government with his com-pany for 1,500 tons of armor plate. The contract calls for nonharveyized armor plate, which will be used on two war ships plate, which will be used on two war snips which the Czar's government is building. Twelve hundred tons will be of sixteen inch and three hundred of seven inch thickness. The contract requires that six hundred tons be delivered in St. Petersburg within seven months from the receipt of drawings, and the balance in five months.

A Three-Year-Old's Deed

FARIBAULT, Minn., Jan. 10.—While Mrs. Ernest Schouette, living near Gerstrand, was feeding the stock during her husband's absence she saw smoke coming from the house. On entering she found that a three-year-old boy had taken a shovelful of coals from the stove and poured them on the head of the six months' old baby, causing its death and setting fire to the building.

To Repeal the Mormon Test Oath. BOISE CITY, Ida., Jan. 10.—In the Legis-lature to-day a bill was introduced absolute-ly repealing the Mormon test oath. Two years ago that part of the oath was re-pealed, which made it retroactive in form. Previously no one could vote who belonged to any organization that had ever taught polygamy. It is now proposed to wipe out all reference to the subject.

Wants to Be Buried in Alcohol. MAYSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.-Charles Bramel, of Robertson county, an eccentric and r.ch farmer, is in feeble health. He has prepared his coffin, having chiseled one out of a large stone. He keeps his coffin filled with alcohol and requests that his body be placed in it at his death and covered with a stone slab.

Dr. Carver Won. KEWANEE, III., Jan. 10.-The three days' tournament of the Kewanee Gun Club opened to-day, the principal attraction being the contest between Dr. Carver, champion of the world, and Tom Marshall, one hundred live birds for a purse of \$200. It was won by Carver by two birds.

Mrs. Bannister Sues for Divorce. NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 10.-Mrs. Helen H Bannister has been sued for an absolute divorce by her husband, ex-Justice Wm. H. Bannister, jr., of this place. Bannister was formerly law partner of Senator

\$2,000,000 in Gold Going Abroad. NEW YORK, Jan. 10,-About \$2,000,000 in gold is expected to be shipped to Europe on Saturday's steamer. Of this \$1,000,000 will be wthdrawn from the sub-treasury and the halance be taken out to-morrow Ate Polsoned Cheese.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 10.—As a result of eating poisoned cheese, twenty-seven people of East Bradford are sick to-day. people of East Bradford and Some of the patients are in a very critical Temple Wilkes Sold. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—W. R. Ford to-day sold to John E. Dubois, of Dubois, Pa., the pacing mare Temple Wilkes, by Roy Wilkes (2:06%), dam Flora Temple, for

Chiengo's Charity Ball. CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Chicago's annual charity ball was held to-night at the Auditorium. About 1,500 people were present and \$30,000 was realized for charity.

Is Your Watch Running! If not, bring it to us and we will put it

THE SIAMESE TWINS

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THOSE INTERESTING FREAKS.

Kentuckian Who Knew Their Families Tells a Truthful Story About the Strangely United Couple.

Louisville Post

Each country has given to history men famous in certain walks of life. In this particular Siam has more than done its duty, for it was under her flag that Shang and Yang Bunker were born-afterward known everywhere as "the Siamese Twins." It is doubtful if dame nature will ever again produce a freak that can command half the attention that was bestowed upon this famous couple, who were interesting alike to scientists and laymen.

Mr. Edward Ledtord, for the last eight years a resident of Louisville, spent his boynood in Mt. Airy, Surry county, North Carolina, where the Siamese twins lived, or ratner had homes, for they were traveling the major portions of their lives. Mr. Ledtord was personally acquainted with the famous men from Siam, for years daily associating with their children. In conversing with a reporter he recalled many interesting recollections. In part, Mr. Leci-

"Mount Airy nestles in the shadow of the Bive Riage mountains, presenting as fair a sight as can be found in all that I curesque region. Many years ago the Sia ese twins, while traveling through that, country, met two sisters, daughters of simswartny sons of Siam could not resist. As a consequence, the brothers proposed mat-rimony and were accepted by the sisters. The Slamese were named Bunker-snang and Yang—the former being the largest. Each spoke the English language fluently. After marriage they built homes about three miles from Mr. Airy. The houses were a half a mile apart, being separated by Stewart's creek. The twins would take turn about in visiting their respective wives. Being united, as a matter of course, they could ing united, as a matter of course, they could not visit separately. So Yang was compelled to spend every other week at Shang's fireside and vice versa. For reasons best known to themselves the two families never lived under the same roof. Neither ever had a word to say while at the other's home, remaining absolutely dumb. And this may have something to do with the strange fact that to each of the men was born a dumb child. Shang was the father of five clidren—Decatur, Montgomery, Will, Fred and Rosalie. The latter developed into a beautiful woman and became the bride Fred and Rosalie. The latter developed into a beautiful woman and became the bride of Wilfred Ashby, son of the leading to-bacco dealer of Mount Airy. Montgomery was dumb. Yang was the father of four children—Christopher, Kate, Albert and another—a girl—whose name I disremember. She dropped dead of heart disease while riding horseback through the streets of Mount Airy. Kate, deaf and dumb, married a professor in the University of Raleigh. Montgomery was the first boy to leave his native town, going to California. Some his native town, going to California. Some time afterward Fred and Will shot a negro time afterward Fred and Will shot a negro and hastily left home. They joined their brother in California. These were all of Shang's sons. At last accounts they were still on the Pacific coast, engaged in farm-ing. Several years ago Will Bunker was a delegate to the national Republican con-vention, being a member of the California delegation. delegation.

THEIR HOME LIFE. "The twins were always highly respected in the community in which they lived, as they were honest, upright citizens. They spent two months of each year at homeone month at a time. Their semi-annual home coming was the leading social event of the little town and great preparations were made for the occasion. They were met at the depot by the populace in general and were escorted to their homes, three miles distant, by the village brass band, Arriving there, the twins would invite all within the spacious premises, a banquet would be spread and merry-making would reign supreme. These demonstrations were neld alternately at the homes of the two men, the families meeting at one house during this day. Those were great days. "At times, not often, however, Shang and Yang would engage in violent disputes, and as it was a physical impossibility for them to engage in a fistic combat, they would butt one another, frequently having blacked eyes and bruised faces as a result of such mode of warfare. If at home during these fits of ill nature they would invariably call on Dr. Joe Hollingsworth, the oldest physician and surgeon in Mount Airy, each physician and surgeon in Mount Airy, each imploring him to sever the cord that bound them. During one of their home visits of a month they called on Dr. Hollingsworth several times for the purpose of being separated. Each time the Doctor refused to undertake the operation, knowing that such would, in all probability, prove fatal to both. Finally he became tired of the winter of the courrelsome twins and uron visits of the quarrelsome twins, and upon peing asked to make them two instead of one he agreed to do so. Seating himself, the doctor wrote a statement to the effect that, after innumerable solicitations he had agreed to per-form the desired surgical operation, and if such proved fatal he should not be held responsible. He read the statement to the twins, with the request that they attach their signatures thereto, at the same time remarking that he was ready to proceed. The Siamese immediately weakened and refused to sign the paper. Becoming disgusted Dr. Hollingsworth or-dered them out of his office. The brothers grew very indignant and vowed that they would annihilate the medical man if he would kindly step out on the sidewalk. This the good old doctor did not see fit to do. So this put a stop to their trips

"These strange men always dressed very expensively, seeming to have a weakness for claw-hammer coats and white vests. They never paid any attention to the man-agement of their property, leaving the af-fairs in the hands of their sons, all of whom were industrious and frugal. The sons devoted their time to farming and stock-rais-ing, possessing some good blooded live stock. Though their mothers were American, the children resembled their fathers-smoky complexion, dark eyes and straight, black

"One night shortly after returning from one of their trips, Shang and Yang retired as usual, being at Shang's house. They were apparently enjoying good health. The next morning Yang awoke to find his life companion cold in death. He cried out and notified Shang's family of his discovery. notified Shang's family of his discovery. Couriers were dispatched to town for medical aid. Among the doctors who responded was Dr. Hollingsworth. Upon their arrival Yang was found to be in a state of delirium—produced, they said, from fright over the death of his brother. The doctors immediately decided that the only possible way to safe the life of the surviving twin was to cut the cord that only possible way to safe the fire of the surviving twin was to cut the cord that bound him to the dead one. But before preparations for the operation were completed the angel of death hath beckoned, and the brothers were again united—this time on the other shore. They died as they had lived, and thus they were buried family cemetery near Mount Airy, Sur-ry county, North Carolina. "I do not remember the exact date of the death of these famous men, but it was 'n the early seventies. They were about fiftyeight years of age when they died."

JAPANESE RITES.

A Correspondent Describes Funerals Frederick Villiers.

Many of the sick and wounded who die are cremated: their ashes are collected, placed in small square boxes, interred for a time in the little cemetery outside the foreign settlement at Chemulpo, and after a while exhumed and sent to Japan. The ceremony I beheld at Chemulpo after the fight at Ping-Yang was not impressive or solemn, but simply curious. Eighty bodies had been cremated in various parts of the country and forwarded to the treaty port in small boxes. They were placed in two in small boxes. They were placed in two large, black cases at the hospital, and, preceded by a motley group of coolies, citizens and soldiers, were carried to the burial

First came coolies with branches of foliage and white streamers in their hands.
Then a few soldiers, marching with reversed arms. Immediately preceding the black cases was a Shinto priest in yellow kimono and a black gauze shako. Round his neck was a purple cord, at the end of which hung a fan. In his right hand was a flute, which from time to time as the procession wended its way he tooted on, producing an inharmonious sound which reducing an inharmonious sound which re-minded me of my own attempts on that instrument when a boy. The coolies, the fol-lowers and the lookers-on seemed to treat the whole thing more as a good joke than a solemn function, and chatted and laughed to their hearts' content.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 10.—Three freight trains on the Fallbrook and the Philadelphia & Erie railroads leading into this city have been partially buried by landslides resulting from the very heavy snows and rainfalls of the past forty-eight Arrived at the cemetery, the procession halted before the altar, on which were placed bottles of sakt, fruits, eggs and birds of various kinds, including a live rooster. Behind this hospitable board were placed the remains of the eighty bodies. The Shinto priest, who stood alone before the edibles, stretched out his hands and After his experience in the lecture field Colonel Breckinridge will probably be well trained physically to serve as managing aditor of an ice wagon.—Chicago Dispatch.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

hen campaigning, small wooden posts to ark the resting place of their dead.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

Altitudes at Which Temperature Is

Probably 1,500 Degrees Below Zero.

one of the balloons sent up from the bulon office yesterday ascended to a considerable height and was then blown toward the southwest by the wind. It attracted a great deal of attention, and two

get lemen who were watching it sail away

of the height above the earth's surface at which a human being could live and breathe and the temperature and conditions of the atmosphere at different altitudes. A reporter overheard the discussion and this

and the temperature and conditions of the atmosphere at different altitudes. A reporter overheard the discussion and this morning asked Weather Observer White for information on the subject. Mr. White gave an exhaustive talk on the temperature and the pressure of the air at different heights, during which he said, in part:

'The air which we breathe and which envelopes this whole earth is composed of oxygen eight parts, nitrogen two parts and vapor pressure from 100 per cent. to one-tenth of 1 per cent. This air is held upon the earth's surface by the attraction of the earth's revolution upon its own axis is to throw this air into space, and as the attraction of the earth for all particles of liquids, gases or solids decreases the attractive force overcomes the repellant force at all points within a distance of 25,000 miles of the earth's center. Consequently that point is where the centrifugal force equals the centripetal and the point where air ceases to exist. Beyond that point there is an absolute void, with the exception of ozone and ether. Now we have reached a point where all matter is absent. What the temperature of this space is is a matter of doubt. There is no motion there.

"About two hundred miles above the earth

perature of this space is a matter of doubt. There is no motion there.

"About two hundred miles above the earth we find actual appreciable air, which can be measured with the barometer. It contains all the ingredients of the air at the earth's surface. There is very little motion at this height. The temperature is exceedingly low, being probably about 1,500 degrees be-

low zero. At twenty miles above the earth's surface we find a different quantity of air, which can be more easily measured by a barometer, has a perceptible motion, chiefly due to radiation, and contains animalculae,

vegetable matter and mineral matter. The temperature is very low, probably 600 de-

"At ten miles above the earth's surface the air has actually been measured in quan-tity, quality, vegetable, mineral and animal

tity, quality, vegetable, mineral and animal matter. Here motion is very perceptible, there being more there than at the earth's surface. It is continually moving from the west. Professor Hazen, of the Weather Bureau, sent up a balloon several months ago made of goldbeater's skin, equipped with a barograph thermograph, and a sunshine recorder. The temperature was found to be 256 degrees below zero, and the barometric pressure corresponded exactly with what it should be at ten miles above the earth's

should be at ten miles above the earth's

"At seven miles above the earth's surface

we have air in all respects, so far as chemi-cal combinations are concerned, and with

the single exception of rarity, the same as at the earth's surface. Glashier, the fa-mous aeronaut, ascended in a balloon to this height, and when about 2,000 feet be-

low it began to be unconscious, but re-tained self-possession long enough to pull the throttle-valve, exhaust the aid and drop

until he regained consciousness. The do that accompanied him never recovered

The temperature shown by Glashier's thermograph was 125 degrees below zero.
"At these altitudes the temperature is el-

ways the same, whereas at the earth's sur-

face it is constantly changing. This is due to the topography of the country latitude, and more especially to the advance of cyclonic and anti-cyclonic areas.

"From the experience of Glashier it will be seen that a person can ascend nearly seven miles above the earth's surface without losing consciousness or seriously endanger.

out losing consciousness or seriously endan-gering his life."

GRANDMOTHER'S DOLLARS.

What Her Descendants Might Have

Had in Interest from Them.

A woman recently died in a neighboring town, and besides a granddaughter and a cynical husband she left a few relatives and \$89 in gold, with other things. The

began to figure that money at 6 per cent doubles in about eleven years, and he lost sleep as he thought how many times eleven years went into seventy-seven years. When the cynical husband finally referred the question of his losses to a bank man he

question of his losses to a bank man he learned that in fifty years the \$80 in gold would have amounted to \$1.473.60. Without figuring any further on the problem the bank man said he would easily consider that \$10.000 was lost by saving the \$80.

It is not an unusual thing in some of the old banks to have an account doubled many

old banks to have an account doubled many times over and over again. One day last week in the Worcester County Institution for Savings an account was reckoned at \$214.03, which originally was but \$10.65. Nothing has ever been added to or taken from the bank account, and it was left to accumulate. It took about fifty years for the original sum to gather all that moss. There was another recent instance in the same bank where thirty-one times the original sum was paid to a depositor.

the original sum was paid to a depositor. No one wonders that somebody discovered

A "Grand Old Woman.

Mrs. Livermore will preside at the three sessions of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association at the Park-street Church to-morrow. Having reached her seventy-third birthday, Mrs. Livermore has made at least a partial promise to her family and friends not to go

far from home on lecturing trips again.
The splendid energy which has carried her through many useful campaigns and on long journeys in all sorts of weather is not so much diminished that retirement is absolutely necessary, but possibly the truth

is that "the art of being a grandmother"

solutely necessary, but possibly the truth is that "the art of being a grandmother" grows more and more charming to Mrs. Livermore as she practices it. Her book gives the story of her active life, but full of interest as it is, it is still more interesting to hear from her own lips the story of her most eventful years, during the war. More than most public speakers of our day Mrs. Livermore has the true persuasive gift of oratory, and deserves for her public spirit and her private great-heartedness the title bestowed upon her by an admirer of Gladstone who once introduced her at a meeting in Maine—"the Grand Old Woman." Age does not dismay her at all and nobody appreciated more than she the unconsciously humorous note in that compliment. It is easy to imagine Mrs. Livermore at nine-ty-three smiling serenely at the funny side of life, and giving when occasion calls the blessings of her presence or her purse to humanity's needs or to private and unheralded good.

Trains Buried by Landslides.

and said that money makes money.

Boston Transcript.

ochester Union and Advertiser.

Val Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

made several passes with his fan in the di-SUDDEN DEATH OF WM. RENIHAN. rection of the rooster, groaned aloud, ther chapped his hands three times, after which Coroner Called at 2 O'clock This he indulated a little on the flute. Then he grouned again, straightened himself, retires a few paces, took several paces to the Morning-Peculiar Circumstances. left and right, then advanced again, ground and tooted. He then requested by

William Renihan, age thirty-eight years, sign one of the mourners to advance and living at No. 71 Birch avenue, West Intake his place. He then handed one of the branches of dianapolis, died suddenly at his home shortfoliage to the gentleman and retired. The mourner proceeded to lay the branch on a small table in front of the altar, then saly before 2 o'clock this morning. Dr. O. L. Deitch, who was called, does not know the cause of death. Renihan has been out of small table in front of the altar, then saluted and moved away, to allow another mourner to take his place. When all the branches were placed on the table the black cases were opened and the small square boxes taken out by the coolies and carefully interred. The Shinto priest retired to the lessom of his family, with the saki bottle, the live rooster and the rest of the case. In lieu of tombstones the Japs use, when campalgring, small wooden posts to work for some time, and consequently has been despondent. He was in this city last night and returned home about 10 o'clock. To his wife he complained of feeling ill and of being discouraged. About midnight the family was aroused by his moans. The doctor was summoned immediately. The sick man was unconscious and Coroner Castor was notified and this morning he will begin an investigation. The deceased was a nephew of James Renihan, of the undertaking firm of Renihan, Long & Co.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE. It Is Not a Simple Dialect of the Chinese, as Many Suppose. Scientific American.

The Japanese language was long regarded as being either a simple dialect of the Col-nese, or, at least, as having the same relation to it that the Italian has to Spanish or that both have to their common parent, the Latin, This, however, is an erfor. The Japanese understand written Chinese, it is true, be-cause Chinese characters form a part of cause Chinese characters form a part of several systems of writing used in Japan. This is intelligible enough when we reflect that the Chinese characters represent, not letters, or sounds without meaning, which are simple elements constituting words, but the words themselves, or rather the ideas which these words express; and, consequently, they ought to communicate the same ideas, even though expressed by different words, to all who understand the meaning of the characters. It is thus that the figures 1, 2, 3 express the same idea of numbers to the inhabitants of different countries. The deeper and more extensive numbers to the inhabitants of different countries. The deeper and more extensive knowledge of Asian tongues that has been acquired of late years by European philologists has rectified many of the errors that formerly prevalled on the subject of the Japanese. The learned Klaproth, in "Asia Polyglotta," states that this language differs to such a degree from every other in its construction, grammar and other characteristics, that we might justly conclude that the people by whom it is spoken form a distince race.

a distince race. Fisscher states that the sounds of the Japanese language are soft and agreeable, and the construction of it admits of very important modifications as regards eu-phony. Written in European letters, nearly every character is a vowel, and when consonants come together and vowels are

consonants come together and vowels are omitted it is generally the case that the consonants in this relation are easily pronounced, as shrano for shirano, though the rule has many exceptions.

Meylan says that, unless born in Japan, it is impossible for one to pronounce certain letters correctly. This author adds that there are no pronouns in Japanese, and that the words are declined by means of short words affixed. In fact, the preposition changes the name and character in sition changes the name and character in Japanese, although it follows instead of precedes the word. As for the verbs, they change neither in number nor person, but are modified by time and voice. The language is very rich and copious, for not only may its writers employ its own resources, but they may also have recourse to those of the Chinese, and the two tongues are easily combined or separated, according to caprice.

. THE KHEDIVE'S LOVE. Egypt's Ruler Soon to Be Wedded to a Circussian Slave. New York Special to San Francisco Chron-

In connection with the approaching mar-riage of the gay young Khedive of Egypt to Lady Ikabal Hanum is an interesting story of how the future wife of Pharaoh's descendant, by patience and diplomacy, traversed the way to the shadow of a throne. The news is conveyed in a dispatch, throne. The news is conveyed in a dispatch, which merely states that the nuptials will be celebrated immediately and that the young bride will accompany Egypt's ruler in his travels; a privilege never before accorded a Khedive's wife. It goes to prove, however, the depth of affection entertained by the young monarch for his future Queen. Attached to the British staff at Cairo is an official who, for years, has had the entree to the royal household—that is, as far as an outsider may penetrate—and it is from a letter written by him recently to a sister in New York that the Chronicle sister in New York that the Chronicle learned how Lady Ikabal Hanum won her learned how Lady Ikabal Hanum won her royal lover. The Khedive's mother, ten or twelve years ago, purchased several Circassian slave girls as upper servants for her children. These Circassians, who were very young, were brought up in the palace.

On the accession of the present Khedive one of the young women, the present Lady Ikabal Hanum, was assigned to the apartments of the young monarch to watch over his wardrobe. The Khedive took a great fancy to the girl, but she steadfastly refused to enter his harem. Neither threats or persuasion prevailed and the Khedive, in despair, went to Constantinople last year to woo a Turkish princess. His love for Lady Ikabal was too strong, however, and he returned to Cairo without giving his troth to the daughter of the Sultan. Then it was by secret rites that the Cirand \$50 in gold, with other things. The woman was over ninety-five when she died, and the \$80 was included among her wedding presents. Like many persons in those days she held fast to the shining eagles and had them for nearly seventy-seven years. When she died, of course, the coins were distributed among the heirs. The cynical husband, who was married to the old lady's favorite granddaughter. The cynical husband, who was married to the old lady's favorite granddaughter, mused upon the \$80 in gold and stripped his thoughts of all sentiment as he speculated in his mind what might have been. He is not quite through figuring yet, and his constant query is, if grandmother had only put that \$80 in bank when she first got it, what a clutch of golden eagles we would have now! He mused on this as he got ready on cold mornings to go to work, and his favorite topic of thought was suggested as he jingled a nickel and a bunch of keys looking for his car fare. Then he began to figure that money at 6 per cent. Then it was by secret rites that the Cir-cassian slave became the wife of the Khecassian slave became the wife of the Khedive, knowing that if a son were the result of the union she could proclaim the child as Crown Prince.

When the news reached the cars of the Khedivah, the Khedive's mother, she was very angry, but upon her son asking her forgiveness and declaring that he wished to make Lady Ikabai his wife, she reiented and consented to the union. The public ceremonies will take place immediately as the accouchement of Lady Ikabai is not far distant, and it is necessary to insure the legitimacy of the child. The members of the Khedive's family are furious as they had fondly hoped that their brother, the Khedive, would die childless.

Keep Faith with the People. Lafayette Courier.

The Republican party of Indiana is under solemn pledge to the people to bring about certain reforms in the State government, and the action of the General Assembly must be in accordance with platform declarations, unless those now in control are prepared to admit that the defeat of Democracy last November was only temporary and that its restoration in 1896 is assured. The party declared in its platform, approved by its representatives in convention, that it favored nonpartisan boards for the management of the State benevolent institutions, and that obligation cannot be honorably ignored, repudiated nor poohpoohed. The adoption of any policy contrary to the letter and spirit of the formal declaration of principles upon which the Lafayette Courier. trary to the letter and spirit of the formal declaration of principles upon which the campaign was made is a distinct invitation to a revolution two years hence that will bury the Republican party too deep for redemption. The Republican press cannot attempt to make a winning fight with such a record of broken promises to confront at the outset, and there are tens of thousands of sincere and honest men who will abandon the party in disgust.

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